

D101.8512/9



Journal

OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND





Viewpoint

A publication, to its editor, is much like a child to its parent. You conceive it, nurture it, birth it, pamper it and, finally the day comes when you have to turn loose and let it continue growing on its own.

Putting my final -30- on this issue of The Journal is as difficult for me as letting a child go is for a parent, but I do it realizing that The Journal has grown tremendously in the past two years.

Many times, it's made me proud to hear people both from within and outside the command compliment an entire issue or a specific article. I've been duly impressed and gratified to sit in editorial conferences and periodical meetings and hear The Journal extolled as one of the "best publications in the Army."

The Journal is a superb publication--we've come a long way in two years. Our covers and art work are continually proclaimed as the best, our features and "folksy" style have drawn high praise. We've successfully produced a professional publication in a family manner--something every command could hope for, but not often accomplish.

I've used the word "we" because that's where the credit belongs--to you, the INSCOM family. It's the commanders and command sergeants major who have emphasized the publication, the Journal representatives who have met sometimes trying deadlines but have always produced interesting and useful copy and the INSCOMers who have read and commented on each issue who have made the publication superb. And, it's also the command group and staff who have given The Journal and me, personally, their complete support and encouragement who deserve the credit.

This support surpassed that of any organization I know. It was a support I could always depend on, a support I learned to cherish and a support which I am confident will continue with the new editor.

As I leave The Journal, I retain the fond memories of visits, in person and by phone, with many of you in the field and I retain five years of invaluable experience and knowledge. But, most of all, I remember a command that cares.

Thank you, each one.

Carol Dovel

-30-

On Carol Dovel's departure, we wish her well and offer best wishes for success in her new venture as editor, Office of Public Affairs, Defense Logistics Agency. Her efforts and journalistic talents were instrumental in developing The Journal and sustaining it through 19 issues--for this we extend our thanks.

The *Journal of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command*, a monthly newsmagazine published under the provisions of AR 360-81, serves as an educational and informational media for members of INSCOM and the intelligence community. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the US Army. Produced monthly by photo-offset, the *Journal* is edited by the Office of Public Affairs, Headquarters, INSCOM. The *Journal* is not copyrighted; however, when material is reprinted, credit would be appreciated. Copyrighted material may not be reprinted. All input and correspondence should be addressed to: Editor, *The Journal*, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, ATTN: IAPA, Arlington Hall Station, VA 22212.



Journal
OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND

AUG 1979
VOLUME 2
NUMBER 9

THIS MONTH

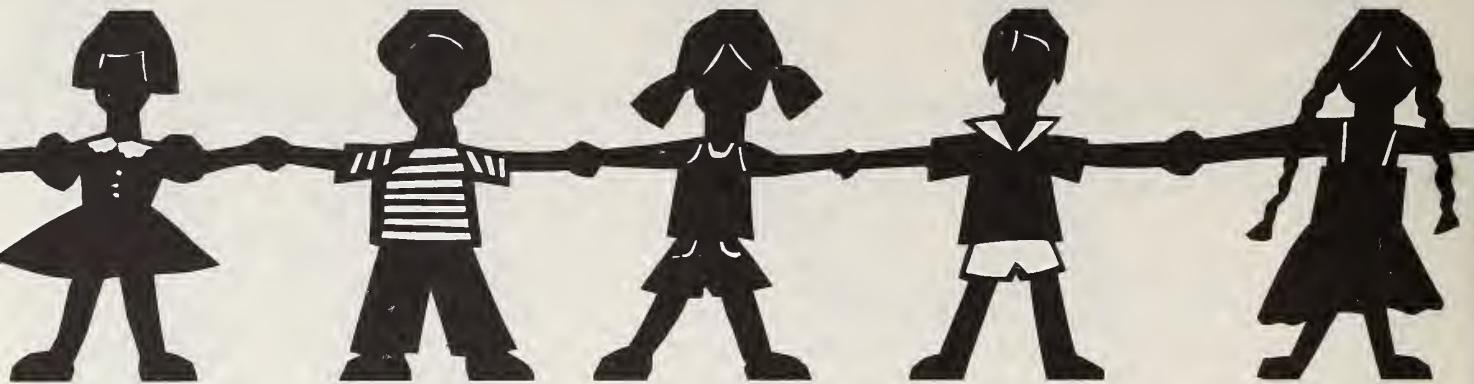
The United Nations has proclaimed 1979 as the "Year of the Child." For some glimpses into activities of INSCOM's younger members, see pages 2 through 8. Find out how Boy Scouts in Okinawa made friends at the fourth Japan-U.S. Jamborette, page 12.

Follow the travels of a tall tale from Osan AB to Operations Compound, USA Field Station Korea, on page 9.

Meet some of the runners in the Berlin Marathon, page 20.

Part two of OPSEC runs from pages 22 through 35. Learn how well the U.S. responds to crisis; how communications are tested; how technical security is provided; how OPSEC helps commanders keep ahead of the enemy--and more!

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470th MI Group Celebrates 'Year of the Child'— Every Year

by Oleta B. Tinnin

Every year is the "Year of the Child" in the Canal Zone, and the 470th Military Intelligence Group helps to make it so.

470th Webelo Council member Juan Alvarado Jr., would back the Canal Zone scouting program against any in the world. With its perpetual summer, the Canal Zone has a very active, outdoor scouting program extending from Cubs and Brownies at age 8 through Explorer Scouts for boys and girls from 13 to 21.

470th dependent children and their parents enjoy such scouting activities as hiking on the Las Cruces Trail, camping at Scout Island, and participating in the Annual Scouting Jamboree.

Explorer scouts may choose to join the Police Explorers, the SeaBees, or other posts where they receive training in the field selected as well as such extras as jungle survival training and the opportunity to compete in the Annual Transisthmian Cayuca Race in which teams of four-scouts-per-cayuca race the 50-mile length of the Canal, beginning at Gatun on the Atlantic Side, transiting all three locks and ending at Rodman Naval Base on the Pacific side.

Students in the Canal Zone have an unusual opportunity to develop musical, dramatic, and dancing talents. Younger children may be munchkins in *The Wizard of Oz* or characters in a *Babbit* production, while high school students participate in both school and little theater performances.

Steve Barrett, son of 470th's Chief Warrant Officer Douglas L. Barrett, has appeared in *Applause*, *Burlesque*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Mikado* and many other little theater and high school dramatic and musical shows.

Balboa High School's Music Department staged six productions this year, with the following 470th dependents participating: Steve Barrett; Debbie

Armbruster, daughter of 470th's Jean Armbruster; Arlen Gallegos, daughter of Sgt. First Class Ernesto Gallegos, and Randall Tinnin. Of particular benefit to these students were the chance to present *The Joy of Christmas* with visiting director/arranger Harry Simeone, and the opportunity to stage the Gilbert and Sullivan musical, *The Pirates of Penzance*.

The 470th sponsors a booth at the Youth Activities Carnival each year, and unit personnel regularly volunteer their services for such youth activities as chaperoning teen center functions (organized by coordinator Susie DeWitt, wife of Lt. Bill DeWitt); coaching youth league ball teams and sponsoring special day parties such as the Annual 470th Children's Christmas Party and the Annual Youth Activity Easter Egg Hunt.

470th dependents participate in Balboa High School JROTC, in which Cpl. Mark Renier, son of 470th TDY'er Joe Renier, is a marksman on the rifle team. The Curundu Junior High School Swim Team, in which Hans Renier is a competitor to be reckoned with, and the Clayton Marlin Club where Van Renier, 8-year-old Bobcat-rank Cub Scout, is a member in good standing.

Some 470th members also find individual ways to contribute. 470th's Capt. John Wynn and Master Sgt. Joseph G. Waiblinger have taken into their homes U.S. children whose parents reside temporarily in the interior of Panama. This enables the children to attend English language schools in the Canal Zone instead of Spanish language schools in the Republic of Panama.

According to Waiblinger, the benefits are great for the family as well as for the visiting child. Living with his family is Kevin Steele, 14-year-old son of the project manager of Petrol Terminal de Panama, a company which stores oil coming in

oversized tankers from Alaska, then transfers the oil to available tankers small enough to transit the canal. From Panama the oil is carried to cities along the Atlantic seaboard of the U.S. Kevin, who has lived in many countries during his short lifetime, attended a Panamanian school last year because there was no U.S. High School available to him. Entering the Canal Zone school system in January 1979, he has maintained an extremely high average in his school work and is completing his requirements for Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts program.

470th efforts are not confined to U.S. children, however. Ed Stein, son of 470th's Donald E. Stein, has spearheaded a DeMolay movement to establish a thriving Panamanian chapter in Panama City. This chapter is financed by Masons in Panama, and is a Spanish-language organization for Panamanian boys.

The 470th sponsors an elementary school, La Colorado, in the interior of Panama. La Colorado is a two-room school attended by students in grades 1 to 6. Furniture consists of desks, one filing cabinet and one blackboard per room, all donated by the 470th. A one-room kitchen/lunchroom was built by parents of La Colorado students with supplies furnished by the 470th. Such sports equipment as these children have available to them has been provided by the 470th, as have almost all of the school supplies. When 470th personnel make the annual Christmas Party visit (see February issue, pages 15-16) vans are loaded with school equipment and supplies, clothes and food staples for students and their families, lots of presents and, last but not least, Santa himself.

This year has been proclaimed "The Year of the Child"; and we, here at the 470th, are proud to observe it by joining with adults everywhere in striving to make each year the best yet for children all over the world.



Waiblinger children with Kevin Steele (seated in chair). (Photo by M. Sgt. Joseph G. Waiblinger)



La Colorado students crowd around as Santa (Lt. Victor Malave) distributes gifts. (Photo by Spec. 5 Paul D. Holman)



Steve Barrett (top, far left) poses with choral group of "Bright New Wings." (Photo by CW3 Douglas L. Barrett)



Children of the 500th rehearse a television commercial. (Photos by Glen Grant)

500th Children Model for Top Yen

Everyone must have harbored, for at least a little while, the secret dream of being a model, appearing on posters, television, magazines or catalogues. For many of the 500th dependents, this dream comes true in Japan.

The lady who helps the dream along is Kitty Koeber, wife of Ken Koeber, director of operations. For the last five years she's been helping the dependents obtain part-time jobs that pay well in yen and have the added advantage of getting the youngsters out of the Army compound and into contact with the Japanese and their country.

Since her clients are not considered professionals they do not have to obtain a portfolio or pay agency fees and are not as highly paid as professionals. However, \$100 a day is not unusual for "demonstration" work such as promoting new cosmetic lines in department stores, riding on floats in parades or appearing as extras in TV commercials.

Most of the teenagers are saving for college or for travel, or other immediate "needs" such as stereos or cameras. Some of the girls, such as Helen Myslinski and Linda Newman, work very regularly and are seen constantly in magazines and posters. Koeber's daughter Kayla has been modeling for several years and her son Karl will take a job now and then when his mom needs his type. No one can resist little children and the Japanese are no exception. The Mance children with bright red hair and the Paradise and Schillinsky girls with delicate features and blonde hair are popular subjects.

Thanks to Kitty Koeber, members of the 500th will someday return to the United States with lots of memories and some posters or pictures of themselves or their children when they were models in Japan.



Karl Koeber



Nicole Paradise (left) and her sister Jennifer.

A Daughter

All the little things
that she may say
throughout the course
of each and every day

Off to school
without even a kiss
Breakfast or lunch
she may even miss

Pick up your clothes
clean up that plate
Hurry up girl,
We're gonna be late

Mom, will you help me
I can't find my mitten
Oh boy! Wouldn't it be nice
if we could get a kitten

Are little boys
supposed to like little girls
I'm too old
to be wearing all those curls

All the questions
unanswered in her life
All the grief she gives
the sorrow and strife

Then one day you wake up
and she's all grown
and you find out
she's leaving home

All your thoughts go back
the tears come too
Cause all you remember is the happiness
when she said, "Mommy, I sure do love
you"

by Robert D. Creech



Helen Myslinski



Heide and Sanya Schillinsky

Soccer Bridges Gap for 66th Children

Dependent youth in Frankfurt, Germany, have the rare opportunity to learn not only how to play soccer but also to make German friends as well.

Staff Sgt. Marcus E. Hann of the Frankfurt Field Office, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion, 66th Military Intelligence Group in Frankfurt, has been coaching a dependent youth activities Bantam Soccer Team (children 7, 8 and 9) since the fall of 1978.

The team, named the Hurricanes by the children, practices every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Their games are normally played on either Saturday or Sunday. Last year the Hurricanes had several games scheduled against German children, which proved to be an education in international relations for all concerned.

The Hurricanes finished last year's season with a win-loss record of 7-1. Overall, the Hurricanes won first place in the Bantam League. This year's league, boosted by last year's success, has 68 children already signed up to play.

Hann has been involved in coaching children's baseball, football and rifle teams for the past 15 years.



S. Sgt. Marcus E. Hann demonstrates the finer points of soccer to two of the Hurricanes.



Spec. 4 Chris Rogers lines up with the Pythons.

Augsburg Pythons End Season 4-1-2

Spec. 4 Chris Rogers of the 201st ASA Company, stationed in Augsburg, Germany, has just completed the season as the soccer coach for the local DYA team, the Pythons. The team was made up of dependent children in the 6-to 8-year age group from the Augsburg area. Rogers not only coached the Pythons, he also taught the children how to play the game of soccer, as they had never played the game.

The season was six weeks long and by the end of the season the Pythons had compiled a record of

4-1-2, placing them in a tie for first place. They were to play the Jets, also of Augsburg, for the championship and hopefully avenge their only loss of the season. The Pythons were winning the game until two last minute goals were made by the Jets, who ended up the winners. All in all, Rogers felt the team had a great season.

The end of the soccer season has not ended Rogers' coaching. He is currently coaching a baseball team, the White Socks, another DYA team comprised of 10 to 12 year olds.

Reflections

The Cure

Children so fresh and pure
for eternal aging
They are the cure.
Watching them grow
day by day
Makes the hours
dwindle away.
As they run to the field
to play
I recall my childhood
that could not stay.
Awed by life's wonders
large and small
Filled with mystery and excite-
ment
loving it all.
A time simple
yet filled with love
Flying by quietly
like the flight of a dove.

Pfc. Kathy Cook

My child and your child
Our reflections, when we were wild.
Tall or small, fat or thin
We are all children, deep within.
Rainbow children, hear them speak
What they say, may be what we seek.
Their voices small, not yet loud
But what they say, mankind should be proud.
For God made children innocent and bright
And to learn from us, what's wrong and right
Show them our love for what they are
Teach them all, that they'll go far.
For they will live when we are gone
Showing children their world, we've
passed on.
And telling their children what we
had shown them.
That we are all children, deep within.
This is the year that we must realize
That God gave us children to make fruitful
our lives.

Spec. 4 Steve McNair



Lt. Doug McElfresh (left) and CW3 Greg Hengels of PHOENIX visit some children from Shin Saeng Orphanage. Field Station Korea sponsors the orphanage with financial support, love and time. (Photo by Maj. Jack B. Avant)

Little American

Look at the child so sweet, so pure
How can it know what's really in store.

When its father, brother and sister too
are all out defending the red, white and blue

How can it know what will come to pass
and that this great brave country cannot last.

Because while they keep fighting for glory
and power,
This great old world dies more by the hour.

Across its waters and in this land too
it seems there are those who hate the
red, white and blue

Now I watch the child a flag in its hand
as it waves it and shouts to the beat of the
land.

Of this one thing I'm sure,
in my heart it rings true
That this little American loves the
red, white and blue.

Pfc. Enrique A. Rivera

Kids Are People, Too

by Holly Rost

Does anyone recall the host of a children's TV show who sang a song called "Kids Are People Too?" He had a very good point.

As people, children need the same respect and considerations as adults. How did you feel the last time someone cut you off as you were speaking? Probably not too good. Children express ideas and form opinions verbally; if they are prevented from "babbling," they can quickly fill with frustrations. When they speak aloud, children begin to understand.

Young mental processes are unclear, hard for a child to decipher. They need to "think out loud" in order to understand their environment, with its rights and wrongs. Only by listening to your child will you know which direction he's heading for.

In 1959, the United Nations drew up the Document of Human Rights of the Child. Today, the children for whom this document was written are adults, many with children of their own. Look backward and reflect on your childhood. Look forward and consider your children's lives.

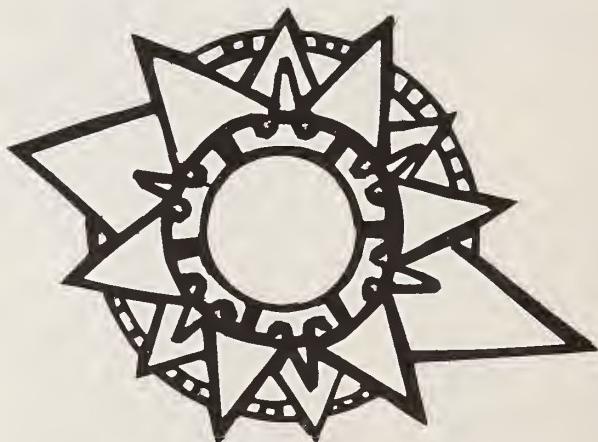
The United Nations Bill of Rights for Children proclaims:

- "1. Right to adequate nutrition and health care.
2. Right to an education.
3. Right to be among the first to receive protection and relief, in all circumstances.
4. Right to receive love and understanding for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality.
5. Right to receive special assistance and special attention for the child who is physically, mentally, or socially handicapped.
6. Rights are entitled without regard to race, sex, age or national origin. 'Every child shall be brought up in the spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men.'"



Santa (470th MI Group Lt. Victor Malave) gets a kiss from a Panamanian student at the Christmas party.

September 9-15 is
NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK
El Futuro es hoy - The Future is now



Celebrate it on FIESTA NIGHT
September 14, AHS Officers Club
Authentic food, Flamenco Dance Group
Floor show
Contact EEO Office, 26336 or 29239
before 5 September

These photos show successful transportation of a 90-foot telephone pole from Osan AB to Operations Compound, USAFSK. Troops position pole on trailers (left). Transporting this 90-foot giant (below, left) is the most difficult part of the mission. At last, the giant stands tall (below, right); mission completed. Note the difference in height by comparing the pole beside man standing in last photo.

All this action was completed in one day.



Tall Tale Travels

INSCOM



Worldwide

(Photos by Maj. Jack B. Avant)

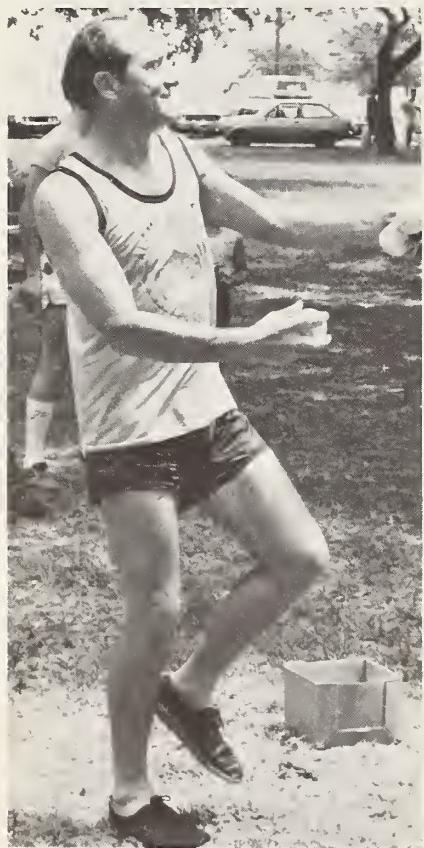


Alamo Station Picnic Features Chili Cook-off, Races, Games

by Spec. 4 Heather Hohl

The day started with the Alamo Station Commander's Fun Run 1979. Forty entries, ages 8 to 50, all ran, walked, trotted or jogged to get through the 10,000 meter (6.2 miles) course. Forty minutes and 39 seconds later, Scott Livingston hit the finish line. Second and third place awards went to William Robinson and Lary Wallace. First prize for women went to Ann Steiger, second place to Peggy Tietjens and third to Sarah Taylor.

The six winners each received an engraved pewter mug and all participants who completed the



Lt. Col. Donald Steiger takes his turn at "getting even" at the dunking booth.



The buttons on SFC Paul Pine's vest attest to his ability to cook chili.

grueling run received a commander's commendation certificate. With the combined efforts of Gary Wallace and Mark Christensen, the race course was made as easy as possible for the runners.

But the race was only the beginning. The CSOC Chili Cook-off had started the night before with a camp-out and a great band, "Omni Blue." In fact, it was so good, people contributed extra money just so the group could play for an extra hour.

The actual chili cook-off was judged that afternoon. Out of the eight team entries, the judges picked the famous chili Paul Pine and his wife Dixie had conjured up. Jack McPherson spent many hours designing and making the Chili trophy — an

array of horseshoes done in a western motif.

That's not all. The dunking booth was operating in full force. Egg and water balloon tossing contests, a "best leg" contest for men and a "best tee-shirt" contest, were all part of the menagerie at the cook-off. Also a fantastic softball tournament was played with BAKER Flight coming out victorious. On top of it all were the many concessions stands open by both Air Force and Army in hopes of raising monies for their respective picnics.

Everyone had a great time and are already planning for the next year's CSOC Chili Cook-off.

VIPs See Live Environment Training

FIELD STATION AUGSBURG... Training concepts and implementation highlighted the recent visit of Brig. Gen. Stubblebine, commander USAICS, and Col. Kozlowski, deputy commander, to this field station.

Following a tour of the field station, the guests were presented briefings concerning the field station's live environment training program in support of tactical intelligence readiness training.

During the visit, the general stressed that the fact that school-trained service members are only trained to the apprenticeship level and it is the unit's responsibility to conduct whatever training is necessary to meet operational requirements.

502d Shooters Cop German Awards

502D I&S BN, 66TH MI GP... Twenty-four members of the 502d received German Army Marksmanship Awards recently during an awards ceremony attended by Lt. Col. Schuster of the VKK 611, the 502d's sister unit and by 201st Detachments stationed throughout Germany and Italy.

When he presented the awards, Schuster commented, "As part of the long-standing friendship between VKK 611

and the 502d, it is my pleasure and great honor to present today the German Army Marksmanship Award (Schuetzernschnur) to 24 members of the 502d. It is particularly fitting that this ceremony be held during the German-American Friendship Week, symbolizing the bonds of camaraderie and common cause between our two nations.

"But this is no empty gesture. Each recipient has proven his competence with the basic Ger-

man rifle and pistol under the same conditions required of our own soldiers."

Receiving the awards were: Pfc. Andrew Grane, Wayne Shaw, Trent Tabor, Mark Webster, Jeffrey Sprouse and Michael Tremellen; Specs. 4 Thomas Hickson, Jeffrey Hook, Julio Maldonado, John Aranda, Dennis D. Casteel, Gary Conville, Gregory Hewett and Thomas Hofacker; Specs. 5 Victor Sanchez and David Thibodeau; Sgts. Martin Piech, Russell Donnelly, Mary Hartman, Emmett Klump; Jesse McPherson and Rudolph Zamarippa; Sgt. First Class Ebert Heim, and Lt. Col. Derek J. Thiessen.

To receive the award, each soldier must qualify at each level of the award before moving to the next so that a gold or silver medal represents a significant personal achievement.

The Schuetzernschnur in the form of gold, silver and bronze awards was presented to the following: gold, Command Sgt. Maj. Harry I. Miller; silver, Spec. 4 Mark E. Schmude and Sgt. Richard Spillman; and bronze, Capt. Michael Abel, Spec. 5 Thomas Barnes and Pfc. Daniel Chalue and Duane DeGraff.



Mr. Yamazaki watches Mr. Oda practice resuscitation as Mr. Baba performs chest compression under SFC Turnbull's guidance. (Photo by Glen Grant)

'Doc' Turnbull Trains 500th in Lifesaving Aids

500TH MI GROUP... Sgt. First Class Frank Turnbull, called "Doc" by his friends, recently organized a cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training program for 500th members.

The training in lifesaving techniques was conducted for all group elements—a desirable goal that required some interesting arrangements to achieve.

For example, a traveling CPR training team visited elements located away from group headquarters. Additionally, many group members are Japanese nationals and a better understanding could be gained if the

course was presented in their native language.

Turnbull speaks Japanese fluently and working with the local garrison safety office, he secured a bilingual safety instructor for the course.

The classes were well received . . . but, better still, the 500th now has a pool of CPR-trained personnel able to react in an emergency.

"Doc" won't be at Camp Zama next year for CPR classes . . . he has rotated to Fort Huachuca where his talents as a linguist and medic may be supplemented by an additional duty as CPR instructor.

Misawa Base Life Gets High Marks

FIELD STATION MISAWA... This Japan-based INSCOM unit has been honored for "significant, sustained contributions to the base welfare."

Col. Howard J. Bear, 6112th Air Base wing commander, presented a commemorative plaque to Lt. Col. Ralph P. Stevens during a recent special ceremony at Misawa Air Base.

Noting the positive changes since Stevens' assumption of command in Nov. 1978, Bear praised the community spirit of the field station personnel and added that the award was the first ever awarded to a unit under the Human Goals Program.

Boys Find

Scouts Speak Same Language

FIELD STATION OKINAWA

... Six Boy Scouts and four adult leaders from Troop 151 on Torii Station participated in the 4th Japan-U.S. Friendship Jamboree during May.

The event was sponsored by the Boy Scouts of Nippon (Japan) at their White Beach campground on Okinawa. The goals of the jamboree were to overcome the nationality differences or language barriers and have a heart-to-heart contact as a man and as a brother to each other.

The 600 Boy Scouts from the two countries engaged in competitive activities. This included a compass course, archery, crossing a monkey bridge and crawling through tires tied on a rope.

The Boy Scouts of both countries also went into each other's campsites to see just how the two cultures differ in camping skills.

One skill that appeared unique was the Japanese method of building their cooking fires off

the ground. They constructed a wooden table covered with four inches of dirt and large rocks. Firewood was then placed on top for the cooking of meals.

Their meals, consisted mostly of vegetables, whereas the American meals included everything from hamburger to pot roast.

The BSN-BSA Friendship Jamboree takes place every two years. At the closing ceremonies both the American and Japanese Scouts express the view that more scouting events should take place between the two countries more frequently than just every two years.

For the 4th Jamborette, the opening ceremonies featured the Third Marine Division Band playing the national anthems of the two countries. Opening remarks were made by Seishiro Hokama, president of the 4th Japan-U.S. Friendship Jamboree; Junji Nishime, governor of Okinawa Prefecture; and Maj. Gen. K. L. Robinson, USMC.

During the 4th Jamborette, the Boy Scouts of both countries made many new friends even with the language barrier and found they could communicate with sign language, the Scout hand sign, a smile and saying to each other "friends."



An American Scout puts out that extra effort as he crawls through a bridge of tires at the fourth Japan-U.S. Friendship Jamboree. (Photos by Spec. 4 John Martin)



An Okinawa Scout shows his skill in whittling to American counterparts.

Asian/Polynesian Week

San Anton Says It With a Luau



Noalani dancers (left and above) sway to traditional Hawaiian chants during the Alamo Station's salute to Asian/Polynesian Week.

combined forces of Army and Air Force.

Nearly 300 military personnel and their dependents gathered outdoors for a meal and entertainment.

The food, all cooked by Army Sgt. First Class Glenn Date, consisted of smoked ham, Kalua pork and cold lomilomi salmon, a mixture of salmon and tomatoes.

Entertainment was provided by the Noalani Dancers who dipped and swayed to everything from traditional Hawaiian chants to modern luau hulas.

All in all, it was a great success and everyone enjoyed Alamo Station's salute to Asian/Polynesian Week.

—Spec. 4 Heather D. Hohl



Cherry blossoms and cranes decorated the Zama Consolidated Club for the First Annual Military Intelligence Spring Ball. Lt. Col. Charles Williams, chief, Operational Activity 3, put together a hard-working crew that made an outstanding evening for members of the 500th MI Group. After-dinner entertainment included Japanese dancers (shown above), singers, Koto and Samisen players. Colorful kimonos worn by many of the ladies added to the beauty of the evening.

ITAC Sponsors Prayer Breakfast

ARLINGTON HALL STATION, VA. . . . "Each one of you here today is someone very, very special in the sight of God." With those words, the Rev. James M. Kelley, pastor of the United Pentecostal Church in Arlington, Va., greeted members of the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) assembled for their second Quarterly Prayer Breakfast.

Kelley was one of two featured



Rev. James M. Kelley

speakers at the event, hosted by Col. Albert F. P. Jones, commander of ITAC.

Kelley reminded the gathering that, "God gave man the power over all things . . . everything Jesus Christ was, God intended you and I to be. God gave us the power to become what he intended us to be in the beginning."

The other speaker, the Rev. James A. Kearse, pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church in Alexandria, Va., talked about too, the power of prayer.

"There is no power on earth stronger than prayer. I really don't understand it," he emphasized. "How can we here at Arlington Hall pray to a God we cannot see and our prayers will be answered around the world?"

Sgt. First Class Mannie E. Haughton arranged for the program and the AHS dining staff, under the direction of Sgt. First Class Wilson provided the food.



Rev. James A. Kearse

502d Plants Trees For Friendship

502D I&S BN, 66TH MI GP. . . . In conjunction with German-American Friendship Week, the 502d held a tree planting ceremony on Flak Kaserne in Augsburg, Germany.

A total of 280 trees were donated from the Forestry Office in Schwabmunchen for the ceremony.

Attending the planting were Capt. Michael Szabo, adjutant for the 502d; Walter Hartman from the Augsburg Forestry Office; Hubert Kolnsberger, forest director, and Peter Binder, director of the hunting and fishing office in the Augsburg community.

Binder has maintained a close working relationship with the 502d, helping to improve the appearance of the kaserne and providing advice and assistance to battalion members pursuing a hobby of hunting or fishing. He also has provided instruction for those preparing for the required German test.

66th MI Group Holds CSM Ball, Dining-in

66TH MI GROUP. . . . An annual CSM Ball and Dining-In with over 200 enlisted members in attendance was held recently at the 66th MI Group.

Maj. James E. Downey, who was introduced as the "enlisted man's officer," gave the keynote address.

Speaking on the theme of "Soldier Professionalism," Downey commented that an officer is only as successful as his enlisted personnel allow him to be and explained that he feels "fortunate to have been surrounded throughout my career by professional soldiers."

He noted that soldier professionalism is "in reality an im-

portant aspect of the national security of the United States of America. It's an ominous responsibility that every soldier must accept."

Each soldier, he said, should possess four general characteristics: "a devotion to our country and its security; a willingness to make sacrifices; a professional attitude toward the job . . . and a burning desire to get the job done."

"The Army can be proud that its personnel have consistently demonstrated "soldier professionalism" whether the soldiers were draftees, three-year enlistees or those who desire no other life than that of the Army."

Spec. 4 Guadalupe Sanches is presented the first place trophy for volley ball by Lt. Col. John Riddle, commander, CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn., Fort Sam Houston. Sanches, a member of the Fort Sheridan Field Office CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn., 902d MI Group, won this award as a member of Sheridan's Adjutant General's team. The team took first place in local competition, thus qualifying for the FORSCOM tournament at Fort Lewis where it placed sixth.



Trouble in Three's

This casualty report was written on Monday afternoon, May 21, for the CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn. PSF monthly newsletter. Little did the author know that that evening her husband SFC Melvin Clifford would fracture his ankle while playing on the unit's softball team, thereby fulfilling her prophecy. Shown with Clifford are: Spec. 5 Vincent Stringer (center)—torn ligament sustained while fighting valiantly with second base during unit's game (the base won!) and Lt. Col. Russell E. Cooley (right)—broken bone in foot sustained while rescuing his uniform from the basement (attacked by a flight of stairs).



NAMES IN THE NEWS



Spec. 4 Adriane Y. Lucier

PLC's 1st Top Female

Every Primary Leadership Course (PLC) at the Wightman NCO Academy, Camp Red Cloud, has its distinguished graduate. But PLC Class 5-79 had Spec. 4 Adriane Y. Lucier. Specialist Lucier is the first woman in the history of the Academy to be selected Distinguished Graduate of PLC. She has spent the last five of her 18 months in the Army as a voice intercept operator to the Operations Company, Field Station Korea. She received a certificate and saber for her achievement. (Photo by Spec. 4 Kenneth E. Kamppila)

146th/704th Brief General

Maj. Gen Richard H. Thompson, commander, U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command, St. Louis, and Lt. Col. William B. Guild, commander, USAFSK, are briefed by members of the 146th/704th Flight Line at Field Station Korea. (Photo by Spec. 4 Kenneth E. Kamppila)



Clifford Studies on Own Time; Earns College Degree

Staff Sgt. Jan Clifford has scored a first!

The INSCOMer, a member of the CI/SIGSEC Battalion, Presidio, a unit of the 902d MI Group, is one of the first Army personnel to receive an associate of arts degree through the Azusa Pacific College's Universal College Program, a unique independent study program which features videotaped college lectures.

Clifford was one of three individuals presented with the degree at a special ceremony at the Presidio NCO Club on May 11. The degree was conferred by Dr. Don Grant, vice president for academic affairs of the college, and Dr. John Crandall, director of the universal college program.

The program was designed to eliminate scheduling problems for those with rotating shifts, frequent TDY and irregular work hours. Clifford was able to continue her studies despite a heavy TDY schedule and in the same amount of time that it would have taken for a full-time on-campus student.



S. Sgt. Jan Clifford

Soldier of the Quarter Awards



Spec. 4 McBride

Soldier of the Quarter honors at CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston, were awarded to two SIGSEC personnel: S. Sgt. Joseph Preiss and Spec. 4 Kathleen McBride. Preiss, assigned to the Fort Sill Resident Office, was named Soldier of the Quarter for E-6 and above while McBride was named Soldier of the Quarter for E-5 and below. Both soldiers received Department of Army certificates of achievement.



S. Sgt. Preiss

902d, Paratroopers Brave Weather for DRAGON Team VII

by Spec. 4 Janice Erdman

During April, the Fort Leavenworth Field Office, 902d MI Group, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. provided support to the XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C. for the Dragon Team VII Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (EDRE), the seventh in a series of nine exercises testing the corps ability to deploy on short notice and perform their assigned missions in the field.

Green Berets from the 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, parachuted into Sherman Army Airfield on April 23, with the main force arriving April 25, by Air Force C-141 and C-130 aircraft from Pope Air Force Base, N.C. More than 800 paratroopers from the 1st Battalion, 504th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg were to jump in with their own personal gear; but due to unfavorable weather conditions, only half of the paratroopers were able to jump, the rest were returned to Fort Bragg.

Artillery pieces, trucks, gamma goats, containers and other equipment were dropped from C-130 aircraft and readied for immediate use. Two M-551 armored reconnaissance vehicles belonging to the 4th Battalion, 68th Armor, Fort Bragg were landed at Sherman Airfield using the Low Altitude Parachute Extraction System (LAPES).



Paratroopers from the 1st Bn., 504th Infantry, 82d Airborne Div., conduct parachute assault from C-141 aircraft into Fort Leavenworth for Dragon Team VII. (U.S. Army Photos)



The basement of the 902d MI Group building bustles with activity as Dragon Team headquarters begins operations. Planners called the signals from here.



Exercise planners from Fort Bragg await arrival of the main force of troops in Dragon Team VII.

The 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan. also participated by acting as the opposing forces during the exercise.

Though the weather was bad, the exercise was still considered a success. There were no injuries, very few bad drops and very little confusion, with the exercise going as planned.

During the entire exercise the field office maintained 24-hour operation as the EDRE Headquarters for XVIII Airborne Corps and US EMBASSY LIBANIA (exercise play).

This exercise was the first ever to be conducted at Fort Leavenworth. It provided field officer personnel an opportunity to observe a strategic airborne exercise from start to finish.



Jim Buscher (right), ADCSPER.



Lee McIntyre, ADCSPER team.



Col. Ed Beavers, IMDSO.



Kevin Case

Annual Battle

INSCOM, F

INSCOM, Fort Meade held its th at Headquarters Support Detachme

Activities included basketball thr obstacle course in which participants g disco music.

The winners of the rotational tro Operational Group; second--ADCSP Facility.

of Sections

Fort Meade

Annual Battle of Sections on June 8

horseshoes, hurdles, long jump,
hung up in a cargo net and dancing to

plaques were: first place--WA
PER; third--Control Clearance



Sue Haefner, CCF.



ght), SED, and Leroy Charles, CCF.



Jerry Hill, SOD.



The U.S. Army Berlin Marathon begins...

Bang!

And They're Off and Running



Sgt. Mike Walker, second American finisher, reaches halfway point.

Eight Field Station Berlin members, augmented by a 20-person support team, competed in the U.S. Army Berlin Marathon Championship in May.

All 18 members of the team completed the seemingly infinite 26-mile and 385-yard course that has been called the "ultimate athletic competition."

Refreshment stands, manned by field station support team volunteers, were set up along the course to provide a physical and motivational lift. After passing the critical 13-mile halfway point, one runner commented, "I couldn't have taken another step if our people weren't there."

Due to the runner's efforts, the field station captured second place in the Berlin-wide battalion competition with two team members receiving additional recognition for their performances.

Paul Williamson was the first American runner and second in the overall multi-national event with a time of 2 hrs. 40 mins. The second American finisher was Mile Walker who burned across the finish line in 2 hrs., and 53 mins.



SSG Lawrence Jeffries keeps his cool. (Photos by Spec. 5 Frank Spikes)

Reunited—Dynamic Duo Leads Torii Station's Court Threat

Basketball is the sport for Columbus A. Pollard and Gary D. Price who have been playing ball together since the beginning of their service career.

Six-foot, four-inches "Lumbo" Pollard and five-foot, ten-inches "Doc" Price are members of the Company C "Charlie Chargers" team and play for the Field Station Okinawa Eagles Post Team.

They first played ball together at Fort Devens, Mass., during their AIT training, where they became the post champs during the 1977-1978 season. Lumbo was selected to play at the FORSCOM tourney held at Fort Campbell, Ky.

Thinking Fort Devens was the last time they would play ball together the two parted. When they once again met here, they united to play for the Charlie Chargers. After the season ended, the team was invited to the All-Island tourney. Being the underdogs of the tournament and so-called UFOs (because there was only one person over five-feet-ten), there was laughter from the crowd as the team appeared on the floor. The team the Chargers were playing against went 22-0 during the season. Throughout the game the score was very close. Finally the ending buzzer—Kadena Commissary 56—Charlie Chargers 58. The team was on their way toward winning the tournament.

During that game Lumbo shot 75 percent of the points with 32 points and 20 rebounds and had assistance from Doc with 17 points and 14 assists to his credit. The team went on to win 2 more games and became the Island Tourney champs.

Doc was selected to the All-Island tournament team and Lumbo was voted outstanding player of the Island.



Specs. 4 Pollard and Price are at it again. Together, they helped Torii Station in capturing the Okinawa Basketball Championship this year. (Photo by Spec. 5 Deborah G. Isham)

After taking the Fort Devens championship and the Okinawa Island championship they say the way it looks now, they'll be on their way to San Antonio where another old teammate, Chip Sutton has just won the most valuable player for Field Station San Antonio. The dynamic duo from Torii Station says watch out San Antonio!

All Army Officers, Warrant Officers, (active and retired),
Civilians GS-9 and above, and their Guests
are cordially invited to attend the
Fourth Annual
Army Intelligence Ball
Fort Myer Officers Club
Friday, September 21, 1979
1900 Hours
Guest Speaker
General Meyer, Army Chief of Staff
For your listening and dancing pleasure:
Walt Skees and the Army Band Combo
Contact Maj. Morgan, 692-5621, for more details.

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

Recruits enlisting as German language specialists now are eligible for a \$2,500 cash bonus, according to MILPERCENT.

The bonus became effective July 31 for MOS 98GL (GM) (EW/SIGINT voice intercept German). However, the bonus does not apply to those enlisting in the delayed entry program before July 31.

Prior service enlistees are eligible for enlistment cash bonuses for the following MOSs: 98GL(KP); 98GL(RU); 98GL(AP); 98GL(CM); 98GL(CX); 05D; 05H; and 05K.

OPSEC SUPPORT SERVICES

INFORMATION
SECURITY

RED/
BLACK

TEMPEST

COMSEC

PHYSICAL
SECURITY

CI

ADP
SECURITY

CFI

PHOTINT

HUMINT

RADINT

ELSEC

PERSONNEL
SECURITY

TSCM

Fact-Finding—Not Fault-Finding

209th Makes OPSEC A Reality in Korea

The 209th MI Detachment, part of the 501st MI Group, provides Operations Security Support for the Eighth U.S. Army, Korea, through a variety of programs.

Included are:

- Security consultant program—designated special agents make themselves available for consultation on a unit's security needs.
- Technical surveillance countermeasure (TSCM) services—surveys, inspections and pre-construction technical assistance provided for sensitive areas to insure they are free of technical security hazards and weaknesses and to furnish recommendations for the elimination of these situations.
- Signals security (SIGSEC) support—ranging from monitoring of conventional nonsecure telephone and radiotelephones, document reviews, cryptofacility inspections and approvals for training and advice on COMSEC and SIGSEC matters.

These services, while sometimes administered separately, are coordinated with and incorporated into OPSEC evaluations (OSE) for the command. They are controlled and conducted by the OPSEC Support Section of the 209th.

Threat briefings are provided to the command to increase security awareness and OSEs are conducted. Through the evaluations, commanders find ways to protect their installations from possi-

ble sabotage, espionage, subversion and unauthorized disclosures of or access to classified information. The evaluations, which combine many of the previously mentioned security support services, are further categorized by scope and threat.

OPSEC evaluations incorporate a multi-disciplined approach, combining HUMINT, SIGINT and PHOTINT disciplines to assess security vulnerabilities of strategic, fixed-site installations in Korea.

Here's how a facility's security is checked. OPSEC personnel first determine which hostile threat is pertinent to the facility surveyed. They then examine in detail the activity's organization, function, operations and physical layout. Through this examination of the threat and organization, OPSEC vulnerabilities are discerned. Recommendations are then provided to minimize identified vulnerabilities so the unit can accomplish its mission and protect its classified or sensitive information and materiel.

One of the primary and most effective means that an OPSEC section has in surveying an activity is the cooperation of and input from the surveyed activity. This cooperation is possible since an OPSEC survey provides a service, not an inspection. The Korea-based team's slogan is "fact finding—not fault finding." And, they try to pro-

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Nonsecured manhole (left) provides access to power cables (right) of an automatic data processing site. This represents a potential HUMINT threat to the facility.



vide the best service with complete openness in order to make an accurate assessment of the operation's security posture while providing recommendations for reduction of security vulnerabilities.

Through experience, the OPSEC support section has found fundamental elements of the OPSEC program which need to be stressed. Principally, the key to OPSEC is a workable security management program with command emphasis. A centrally controlled security management program should instill security awareness—a necessary ingredient for a responsive security program.

The threat briefing, given to each serviced unit, is used to awaken latent security awareness and provide a learning tool to key personnel.

After a survey, the OPSEC team gives a comprehensive OPSEC evaluation report in which a detailed threat is configured for the unit. In the report, the threat is analyzed in a multifaceted manner which includes HUMINT, PHOTINT and SIGINT with additional threat coverage for such activities as computer facilities.

The 209th is tasked by the Eighth Army to conduct evaluations for units on a critical unit/installation list. While the evaluations are conducted primarily with assigned assets of the OPSEC support section, external expertise is often requested and utilized . . . a service needed due to the diversity of the units surveyed.

OPSEC evaluations have been completed on such activities as the Petroleum Distribution System Korea, communication centers, automatic data processing systems and joint command and control centers. Although the most of these units are strategically fixed-site activities, OPSEC support is provided for the annual combined/joint Team Spirit exercise in Korea.

In doing this, not only are OPSEC services utilized by fixed sites, but also by command and control, logistical and maneuver units of joint U.S. forces, as well as joint Republic of Korea forces.

The 209th provides security support services for the strategic, fixed sites of the United States in Korea. These sites are viewed in the total threat environment, with low cost, practical solutions recommended to minimize vulnerabilities. Through this, the OPSEC posture of the unit is strengthened by minimizing vulnerabilities and heightening security awareness.

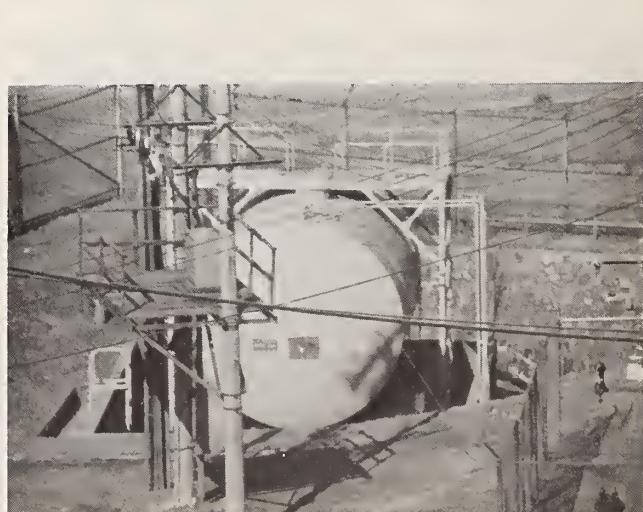
The combination of two years of practical operations security experience by the 209th and command emphasis and exposure within United States forces in Korea has brought OPSEC beyond the conceptual stage to the beginning of its actual realization in the Republic of Korea.



A high-powered lens shows the capability to photograph—in detail—elements of a facility from off post (above and below). These photos illustrate a potential PHOTINT threat to the facility.

The OPSEC support section does not consider itself limited by regulatory guidance. Low cost, "quick-fix," reasonable solutions are stressed. This allows the serviced unit to take the appropriate actions to make the corrections themselves . . . sometimes on-the-spot.

The report contains detailed observations, vulnerabilities and recommendations plus the multifaceted hostile threat pertinent to the unit. Photographs are used to illustrate the problem areas.



SIGINTers Test Communications Security

Communications Security (COMSEC), or COMSEC support is one of the disciplines within the overall Army operations security (OPSEC) support mission of INSCOM. Specifically, COMSEC monitoring (and analysis) provides information to the supported commander on how well his people are aware of communications procedures and how well they practice these procedures when using, particularly, voice communications systems.

In short, COMSEC monitoring and analysis identifies to the supported commander the state of transmission security within his command and provides the means to eliminate or reduce any security weaknesses.

Within the last decade, the SIGINT state-of-the art technology has greatly increased and the need for an effective COMSEC posture has become more apparent. A SIGINT operator can identify enemy trends and weaknesses and exploit them to gain vital information for military operations or targeting; a

by Sgt. Gary D. Regner
CI/SIGSEC SPT.
Fort Meade, Md.



Sgt. Gary Morris (above) and Spec. 4 Alan Krattley of the USAISCOM CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn. at Fort Meade perform conventional telephone monitoring and transcribing function.



Spec. 4 Krattley operates the AN/GTA-19 conventional telephone monitoring position. He is listening to a conversation while simultaneously recording it with an AN/PNH-7 recorder-reproducer.

COMSEC specialist does much the same, but for friendly communications. While information derived from COMSEC analysis does not directly aid in the destruction of enemy targets, it is designed to avoid the disclosure of our capabilities and intentions and to save friendly lives.

Ideally, if sound COMSEC measures were effectively practiced, all Army communications would be free from the disclosure of classified or sensitive information. In a peacetime environment, COMSEC contributes to preventing inadvertent disclosure of our capabilities, limitations, military posture and readiness. COMSEC personnel assist the supported unit by recommending ways that the unit can emphasize the importance of adhering to sound COMSEC procedures and ways of integrating COMSEC into unit training as well as everyday practices.

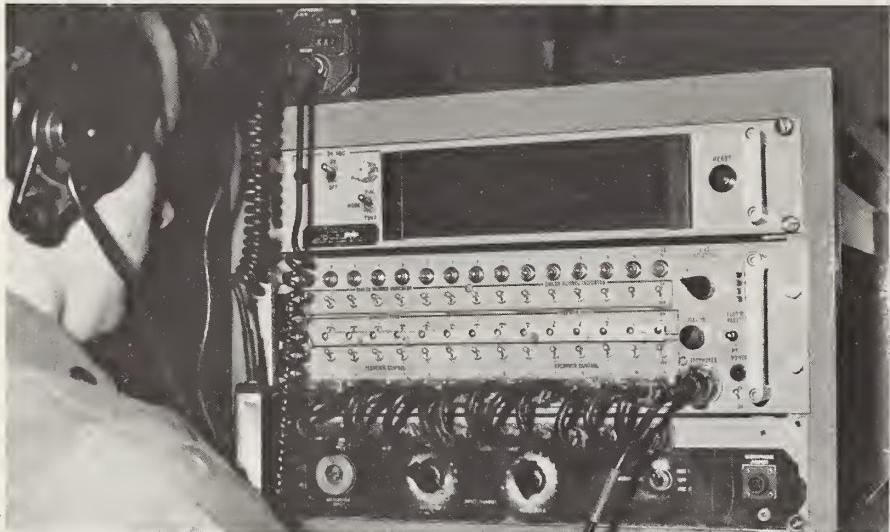
During a war, the timely reporting of COMSEC discrepancies allows the supported commander to negate enemy SIGINT and change the situation in his favor. Thus, in peace or in war, the COMSEC team can work from the Pentagon to the front lines and any place in between where voice communications are present.

There are basically two methods of COMSEC monitoring: conventional telephone (CT) and radiotelephone (RT).

The largest single accomplice of COMSEC practices is the incorrect use of the unsecure telephone. This instrument imparts to its user a vision of "private" point-to-point communications. Normally associating the phone with the telephone lines overhead or cables buried in the ground, many people are simply unaware that a large portion of

—cont. next page

—SIGINTers cont.



The AN/GTA-19's lighted panel on top shows the number being dialed. Center section indicates lines up when a light bulb (bottom left) flashes, and lower section controls the recorders used.

telephone traffic is carried via microwave and is vulnerable to intercept by "unauthorized" personnel.

The COMSEC specialist starts his CT monitoring mission with a coordination meeting with the appropriate MI covering agent—and a representative of the supported command or activity. At this meeting, the daily hours of coverage and lines to be monitored are determined, reporting requirements established, logistical requirements formulated and the essential elements of friendly information (EEFI) obtained. The EEFI are items of information, classified or unclassified, that could reveal the capabilities, limitations or intentions of the command or activity and, as such, are of primary interest to the COMSEC team during their monitoring mission.

In a CT monitoring mission, the COMSEC team's primary equipment is the AN/GTA-19, telephone monitoring position, which has a 13-line capacity and is able to record all monitored calls. With the designated lines connected to the AN/GTA-19, the COMSEC operator begins his mission by selecting and monitoring, one at a time, the

lines in use. He is listening for any information that relates to the EEFI. The COMSEC operator is not allowed, by law, to monitor or record any calls of a personal nature. Upon completion of his tour of duty, the operator turns his monitor log and recorded calls over to the transcriber who copies the conversations containing relevant material (minus any caller's name) for analysis and reporting. In addition to the monitoring function, a COMSEC team can provide advice and assistance in reviewing command publications, unit SOPs, training POIs and so forth, for COMSEC adequacy and the inclusion of COMSEC principles. Upon completion of their CT mission the COMSEC team furnishes their report of any discrepancies noted, general trends and recommendations for improvement to the supported commander.

In a tactical environment, the unencrypted single channel voice radio, the least secure means of transmitting information, is the communications media most frequently employed. A COMSEC team begins its RT mission by coordinating their activities with the supported command in much

the same way as in a CT mission. Again, the furnished EEFI will be the primary aid in determining what to listen for.

The equipment used here is the AN/TRR-33, radiotelephone monitoring position. The AN/TRR-33 is equipped with radio receivers, tape recorders, and typewriters.

The COMSEC operator(s) records and simultaneously copies (using abbreviated signals) the callsigns and messages being passed. Any disclosures of sensitive or classified information are immediately passed to the COMSEC team chief for "spot reporting" to the supported commander. Again, as part of their advice and assistance role, the COMSEC team can aid in the review of any appropriate command publications for COMSEC adequacy. Additionally, the team will report how well the supported unit uses authentication/encryption systems, anti-jamming measures and antenna siting and so forth.

The results of the RT mission are forwarded to the supported command via a written report that not only indicates the observed COMSEC posture of the unit, but also contains suggestions and recommendations for improvement.

Communications Security (COMSEC) is the protection resulting from the application of cryptosecurity, transmission security, and emission security measures to telecommunications and from the application of physical security measures to COMSEC information. These measures are taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from the possession and study of such telecommunications or to ensure the authenticity of such telecommunications.

Monitoring of conventional telephones and radiotelephones is one aspect of the overall COMSEC mission. To this end, the application of all security measures, relevant to COMSEC, work together to provide an effective COMSEC posture.

OPSEC 'Games' Find U.S. Can Respond to Crisis

by Maj. James L. Collins, DCSCI
SIGSEC Div.,
Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.

While INSCOM has traditionally provided support to JCS-controlled and other major joint exercises, NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 78 was the first in which all OPSEC components were interwoven.

Tasking passed from the JCS to DA and in turn to INSCOM to carry out the executive agent role for the exercise . . . one designed to test the nation's ability to marshal and move reserve forces and their required support structure in response to a simulated crisis. The signal security operations division of the deputy chief of staff for counterintelligence assumed staff supervision.

Support for previous exercises had been limited to COMSEC monitoring and analysis but exercise NIFTY NUGGET was to serve as the training arena for the development of a workable multidisciplined OPSEC Support concept. It would still be oriented, however, to a large degree around traditional COMSEC monitoring and analysis.

Since most of the exercise was conducted in CONUS, the 902d MI Group served as the major provider of OPSEC Support. To aid in efforts to control and coordinate support activities, the chief of the signal security operations division's communication security/electronic security branch was detailed to the 902d.

OPSEC support was provided at each installation where mobilization, administrative, logistical or any other type of exercise activity was to take place. This support included coordination with local and federal law enforcement agencies regarding activities which might affect the exercise and a dedicated review of security measures. Physical security measures were also reviewed and assistance provided where required to insure the adequacy of existing personnel and information security procedures. These services were provided by each service's security organization, by assigned tactical assets of FORSCOM and by INSCOM's OPSEC personnel both in CONUS and Hawaii.

SIGSEC Support was provided by COMSEC monitoring teams from each of the three services working in 17 locations worldwide.

Each team monitored key telephone lines used by exercise participants, conducted a preliminary analysis of their findings and reported the results of their activities to the Joint OPSEC Analysis Center JOAC within the National Military Command Center of JCS.

The JOAC was staffed by analysts from each service and was under INSCOM supervision and control. Daily reports from COMSEC monitoring and OPSEC support activities were received; analysis of findings from worldwide reports were made, and information was provided from HUMINT and SIGINT sources and consolidated into a report forwarded daily to all exercise participants.

In all, more than 24 installations were provided OPSEC support of at least one type. More than 100 OPSEC support specialists representing each service participated. More than 25,000 telephone calls were monitored revealing a far lower rate of disclosures of potentially valuable intelligence information than had been anticipated.

NIFTY NUGGET . . . OPSEC awareness was found to be exceptionally high.

Significant deficiencies were discovered, however, many of which can and were corrected through procedural changes by exercise participants. Other findings, such as the allocation of additional funds for more secure equipment, require more long-range corrective efforts.

In general, OPSEC awareness was found to be exceptionally high with the resulting regard for security requirements being adequately determined in advance and kept in the forefront of exercise participants' plans.

Exercise POWER PLAY 1979, staged dur-
—cont. next page

902d MI Group— Pentagon's Watchdog

Working under the charter of DoD Directive 5100.49, the Pentagon Counterintelligence Force of the 902d MI Group provides a variety of operations security support to the Pentagon. This support includes technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM), OPSEC evaluations, advice and assistance, and threat briefings.

This year's TSCM services include the office suites of the chief of staff of the Army, secretary of the Army, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the secretary of Defense.

Briefings have been presented to more than 10,000 DoD personnel this year, including a threat briefing specially prepared for the deputy undersecretary of defense for policy. Recent OPSEC evaluations include the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs and Headquarters INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station.

OPSEC advice and assistance is an ongoing program supporting most of the key agencies in the Pentagon. As the nerve center of the nation's defense establishment, the Pentagon remains a high priority target for hostile intelligence services whose collection efforts can only be frustrated by fully integrating all OPSEC countermeasures.

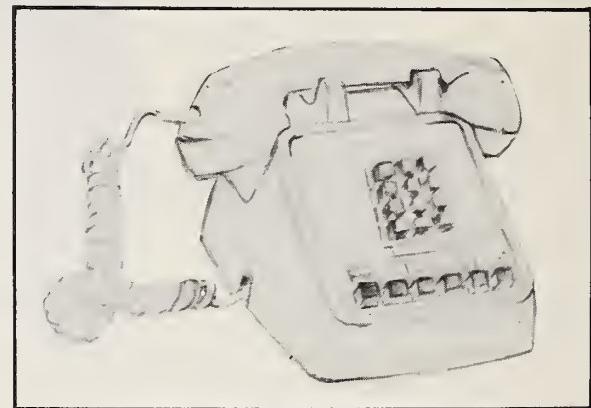
To achieve this integration, PCF has task-organized OPSEC support teams which combine previously separated disciplines and specialties into small, unified teams that are able to respond to all OPSEC requirements of a supported agency. This team concept provides continuous cross-training that insures each special agent will have a working knowledge of several different disciplines and specialties. The collective efforts of this "combined-arms" team—tailored specifically for the needs of the supported agency—has proven to provide the most effective overall OPSEC support.

PCF also has several missions, including security education and after-hours security checks, that are particular to the Pentagon. PCF agents are routinely tasked to interview "walk-ins," who often have unusual stories to tell. PCF provides armed VIP protection augmentation to the U.S. Secret Service during visits of key government personnel to the Pentagon.

PCF agents receive training in protective operations from the Secret Service, and weapons training from the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va. PCF also provides specialized support to the Defense Intelligence School's Attache Training Program. Responsive to the changing needs of its supported agencies, PCF continues a tradition of striving to upgrade the security of the Pentagon.

Games cont.

ing March 1979, took advantage of many of the lessons learned during NIFTY NUGGET. Yet, since the objectives and procedures were significantly different, much of the basic learning processes had to be reendured almost as if it were the first of its kind . . . and in many ways, it was.



POWER PLAY was the first truly global exercise where OPSEC in its entirety was attempted. Most of the activities took place in Europe in conjunction with two major NATO exercises where military and civilian war responsibilities and capabilities were tested.

The plan of action and command and control responsibilities remained the same. Most of the shortcomings of NIFTY NUGGET were avoided, as a result, and some support potentials not used in NIFTY NUGGET were tested during POWER PLAY.

On the SIGSEC side, radio channels used by the Pentagon's limousine and sedan fleet were monitored as were the channels used by helicopters during Pentagon evacuation exercises. The attempt to gather useful information from these efforts met with negative results.

CI reports from Europe regarding activities known or suspected to be directed against the exercise were added to the information being analyzed in the JOAC and reported to participants.

Exercise POWER PLAY turned out to be even larger in scope and size than NIFTY NUGGET. More than 125 OPSEC support specialists were involved in Europe, CONUS and Hawaii. More than 26,000 telephone calls were monitored with less information disclosed than during NIFTY NUGGET.

These two exercises have significantly aided the improvement of security awareness in each of the services. INSCOM attributes its success in evaluating the operations security of these exercises to the total cooperation of the staff and the professional performance of subordinate elements, especially the unsung heroes, the enlisted front-line soldiers.

OPSEC Zeroes in on Technical Security Snarls

An integral part of Operations Security Support programs developed for supported commands are the technical security disciplines.

The term "technical security" could encompass almost every facet of HUMINT, SIGINT and PHOTINT security countermeasures. However, let's examine the profile areas of TEMPEST, technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM) and automatic data processing systems security.

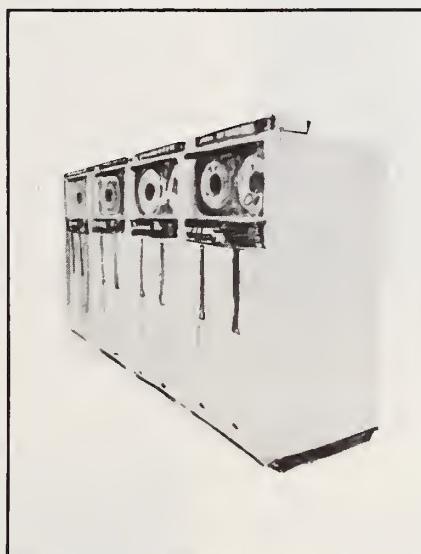
For example, what type of support should be provided to a proposed facility that will electrically process classified information on ADP equipment and also routinely discuss classified information?

To answer that question, consider the following format which would be instituted:

- The commanding officer of the proposed facility normally will set up a meeting with his security, procurement, facility engineering and data processing personnel to discuss the proposal. An INSCOM OPSEC support coordinator, responsible for providing the command with multidiscipline security recommendations will also attend the meeting. It is here he will get the initial construction plans, equipment listing and other operational information which will be forwarded to his technical support branch of the INSCOM CONUS battalion.

- The technical support branch will review the information and make decisions based

on variable factors, such as which type and to what extent technical security considerations should be incorporated into the new facility. These initial considerations are then passed to the supported command through the INSCOM OPSEC support coordinator for consideration prior to formalization of detailed construction specifications and equipment selection.



- Once the supported command incorporates the initial recommendations, detailed construction specifications, equipment listings and cost estimates can be made. At this time, technical security personnel begin reviewing the entire facility from the hostile intelligence collection point of view—HUMINT, PHOTINT and SIGINT—to insure that each discipline's recommendations are complete and do not overlap or conflict.

- During construction of the facility, the OPSEC support coordinator acts as a point of contact to the supported commands and interfaces with technical security personnel. Based on the overall OPSEC needs, priorities, security sensitivity of the command and workload of the supporting technical security branch, advice and assistance will be provided. This type of support is requisite in order to "build in" security vis-à-vis repetitive upgrading technical security considerations after the project is completed. Because of reduction in manhours and funding, this review process is extremely effective to both the supported command and INSCOM.

- Technical security on-site inspections to insure compliance with regulatory guidance are conducted after construction and equipment installation has been completed.

In summary, technical security assistance indeed is a vital part of INSCOM's OPSEC program and is provided to the supported command to insure that a totally integrated, multi-disciplined approach to OPSEC is available to the commanding officer.

To be effective, technical security assistance must be tailored to the needs of the Army to safeguard information vital to national security.



WO2 Bruce Gardner, Jr. (right), 257th Signal Company, checks credentials of Lt. Robert H. Rea, Jr., 209th MID cryptofacility inspector.

by Lt. Robert H. Rea, Jr.
209th MI, Det, 501st MI Gp

Successful cryptofacility operations require careful compliance with established COMSEC procedures and regulations. In order to insure this compliance, all cryptofacilities undergo periodic inspections. It is the function of the INSCOM cryptofacility inspector to provide this necessary inspection support.

The INSCOM cryptofacility inspector for U.S. Army units in the Republic of Korea operates out of the signals security support section, 209th MI Detachment, 501st MI Group, Seoul. His responsibilities include the support of more than 40 facilities. The weekly inspection and assistance workload includes two to three trips by vehicle or rotary wing aircraft to COMSEC accounts throughout Korea.

Cryptofacility Inspector Makes His Rounds to COMSEC/Korea

The cryptofacility inspector's schedule differs from that of his CONUS counterpart because COMSEC accounts in Korea are inspected annually. This exception to policy is necessary due to the high turnover rate of cryptofacility personnel on short-tour status. The requirement for annual inspections, in addition to the numerous requests for advice and assistance, presents the inspector with a daily wealth of opportunities to work with the cryptofacility personnel in accomplishing the vital mission of communications security.

The inspection process begins with a cryptofacility inspection notification letter being sent to the commander two to three weeks before the suggested date. The commander acknowledges receipt of the notification and coordination begins. The 209th MID schedules the inspection to preclude training conflicts and to allow facility personnel a reasonable amount of time to prepare for the inspection.

The inspector is concerned with the evaluation



Before entering the cryptofacility, Lt. Rea and WO2 Gardner check electrically actuated lock.

of two principal areas . . . first, the physical security of the facility. Very specific criteria must be met in this area even before the facility is approved. Surrounding areas of the facilities—security fencing, lighting, guard posts, and visitor escort and record procedures—are checked. Next, doors, walls, windows, floor and ceiling and the security containers are checked to insure they conform to regulations. The inspector is especially alert to any construction modifications. Extensive remodeling may have a possible adverse effect on physical security. For instance, a change in a peripheral wall may require the resubmission of the approval request noting the change.

Second concern is the physical security of COMSEC material held by the unit. The inspector reviews all accounting reports, records and files to make sure that each accountable COMSEC item is maintained at all times. COMSEC records must reflect undisputable accountability from initial receipt to final disposition. The inspector will randomly select COMSEC items from the items register cards and direct that they be immediately produced. Difficulty in locating the requested item usually indicates a deficiency in either the accounting system or the people working the system.

"Get the files in order . . ."

The facilities which experience difficulty in accounting procedures usually suffer from a lack of attention to detail in maintaining forms and files. SFC Ronald Haerle, signal security section operations NCO, says it best when he says that the files are the key to a successful COMSEC account: "Get the files in order and the management of the daily COMSEC transactions becomes greatly simplified."

Other problems which arise in the course of a cryptofacility inspection might include the provisions of the Basic Emergency Plan (BEP). The BEP must be up to date and cover both destruction and evacuation plans. Although it is not required, it is a good idea to use 3×5 cards to make the tasking of individuals more efficient. An improvement on this idea is to put the cards in individual plastic containers to protect them from the elements if they have to be used in an inclement environment.

Another problem often found in an inspection is the lack of nearby incendiary devices for use in the destruction of COMSEC software and hardware. On the one hand, the COMSEC custodian must provide for the immediate destruction of his materials. On the other, he must conform to the requirements for storage of incendiary devices. What the inspector looks for here is the location of the incendiaries. If they are located close enough to the facility so that no dangerous delays would be met in getting them, then the need for the availability of destruction devices is met.



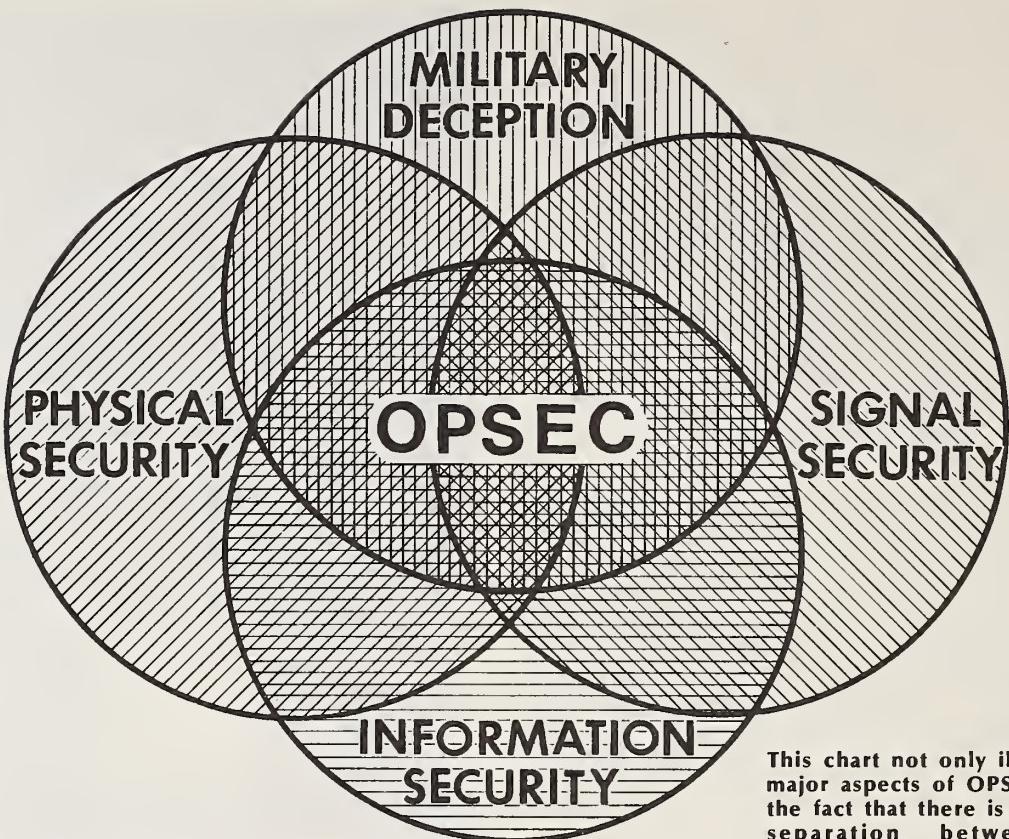
Lt. Rea and WO2 Gardner review COMSEC accounting procedures.



WO2 Gardner and Lt. Rea inspect security classification of security container.

Upon completion of the inspection, the cryptofacility inspector conducts an outbriefing to the commander. The inspector presents an accurate assessment of the positive and negative aspects of the inspection.

He emphasizes to the commander and to the COMSEC custodian that the purpose behind the inspection is to aid the custodian in the successful performance of his COMSEC duties, and not to hurt him with adverse reports. The 209th MI Detachment emphasizes fact-finding rather than fault-finding missions. Without exception, the commanders are attentive to the findings and to the suggestions for improvement offered. This is due in part to the highly professional reputation the cryptofacility inspectors of the 209th have built for themselves here in Korea.



This chart not only illustrates the major aspects of OPSEC, but also the fact that there is no clear cut separation between these categories of security measures. There are many "gray areas" of influence where the categories of security measures impact and overlap each other.

OPSEC Helps Commanders To Keep Ahead of Enemy

by Jeff Ross
Physical Security Officer
Command Security Office, ODCSCI

Succinctly stated, Operations Security (OPSEC) includes all security measures which allow a commander to maintain surprise over his adversary. But internal to the INSCOM, OPSEC comprises much more since it covers a myriad of activities. Quite literally, security is our middle name, and as the Army's intelligence MACOM, the application of OPSEC and OPSEC principles

is appropriate for nearly every aspect of what we in the INSCOM do.

Success in an intelligence operation depends upon success in OPSEC. The two are eternally related. Implicit in this relationship is the need for cooperative efforts and constant communication between those persons responsible for the principal categories of security measures.

Otherwise, the operation and the OPSEC effort will be like the three senior citizens walking down the street:

One says: "Hey, it's windy!"
The next says: "No, it's Thursday!"
And the third one says: "So am I, let's go get a cup of tea."
To many people OPSEC represents just one more intangible element to consider. Just

another item in a long list of already difficult requirements to satisfy, then finally be pushed aside or ignored . . . to be dealt with later . . . if and when convenient. In the INSCOM, we can never afford such an attitude!

Without OPSEC awareness and education, the success or failure of an operation may be attributed to something more easily identified or available than the elusive concept of OPSEC.

Think for a moment about the four major elements of an OPSEC program: physical security, information security, signal security and military deception. The textbook definition of OPSEC in AR 530-1 is "the protection of military operations and activities resulting from the identification and subsequent elimination or control of intelligence indicators (vulnerabilities) which are susceptible to hostile exploitation."

OPSEC extends to past, present and future operations.

Now, think again about the four major elements of an OPSEC program, and how they are interrelated. It's really all-encompassing, isn't it? Especially when one considers that OPSEC extends to past, present and future operations. This means that OPSEC touches everything and everyone in the INSCOM. Everyone plays a part.

In our internal OPSEC program, we proceed through the three basic steps: analysis, development of countermeasures and survey. Conducting the OPSEC analysis, the first step, is part of the normal staff work we encounter in planning each phase of an operation.

Planning and applying OPSEC countermeasures are logical processes to follow the analysis. During this phase we consider all four major categories of OPSEC.

Finally, the last step is to conduct an OPSEC survey to examine the degree of security given an operation and design meas-

ures to improve security for the next operation.

This means that an OPSEC program is constantly evolving. We must endeavor to strike a workable balance between security and operations. In its strictest application, OPSEC would control and restrict the availability of information about an activity or operation so tightly as to

tion concerning the subject of the seminar, which was Unconventional Surrogate Warfare. The cornerstone of the information security element of OPSEC was that little information was disseminated concerning the participants, several of whom would have been lucrative targets for terrorists, picketing or protests.

Strike a workable balance between security and operations.

make it unworkable. Our internal OPSEC efforts attempt to apply OPSEC principles to various INSCOM activities using a pragmatic approach.

A recent example includes efforts for Project TONIC ORANGE, which was the code name assigned to OPSEC for the INSCOM Threat Seminar held at Arlington Hall the second week in May this year.

In our analysis, we examined, the HUMINT threat, the SIGINT threat, the EW threat, the PHOTINT threat, and finally, the potential threat from terrorists. We also assessed the vulnerabilities of the seminar, its attendees and participants to the threats posed prior to, during and after the event. As with any successful OPSEC program, it was a cooperative effort.

The TONIC ORANGE Committee was chaired by the Command Security Office, and members included the Special Security Office, Arlington Hall Provost Marshal, Public Affairs Office, the Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center, the Headquarters INSCOM covering agent and, of course, a representative from the seminar working group. The result was an outstanding example of the interplay and cooperation required.

Countermeasures were developed by the committee, with each member being responsible for identifying potential problems in his respective area. This covered virtually every aspect of the seminar. In short, we were able to assure limited distribu-

Our physical security efforts included the designation of temporary restricted areas at and around the conference location: the Arlington Hall Post Theater. We arranged for a complete technical inspection of the area and for maintaining its security integrity until the end of the seminar. Additional guards were made available and revised orders and training were given to prepare for any problem areas.

Our signal security efforts covered TEMPEST testing of equipment, which was specially installed for the seminar, as well as the installation of secure phone systems in the general officer trailer for use during the conference.

The element of military deception was addressed, although this technique is largely used within the tactical environment.

The seminar was attended by approximately 500 senior military and civilian personnel from throughout the government. Based upon a concerted and cooperative OPSEC effort, the planning and execution of the program resulted in a successful seminar without a major security problem.

Lessons have been learned which are already being implemented in our follow-on OPSEC efforts. This was accomplished both during and upon conclusion of the seminar. The survey being conducted upon the conclusion of the seminar has shown that the most important lesson learned is that

—cont. page 36

527th Agents Bolster OPSEC Support in Europe

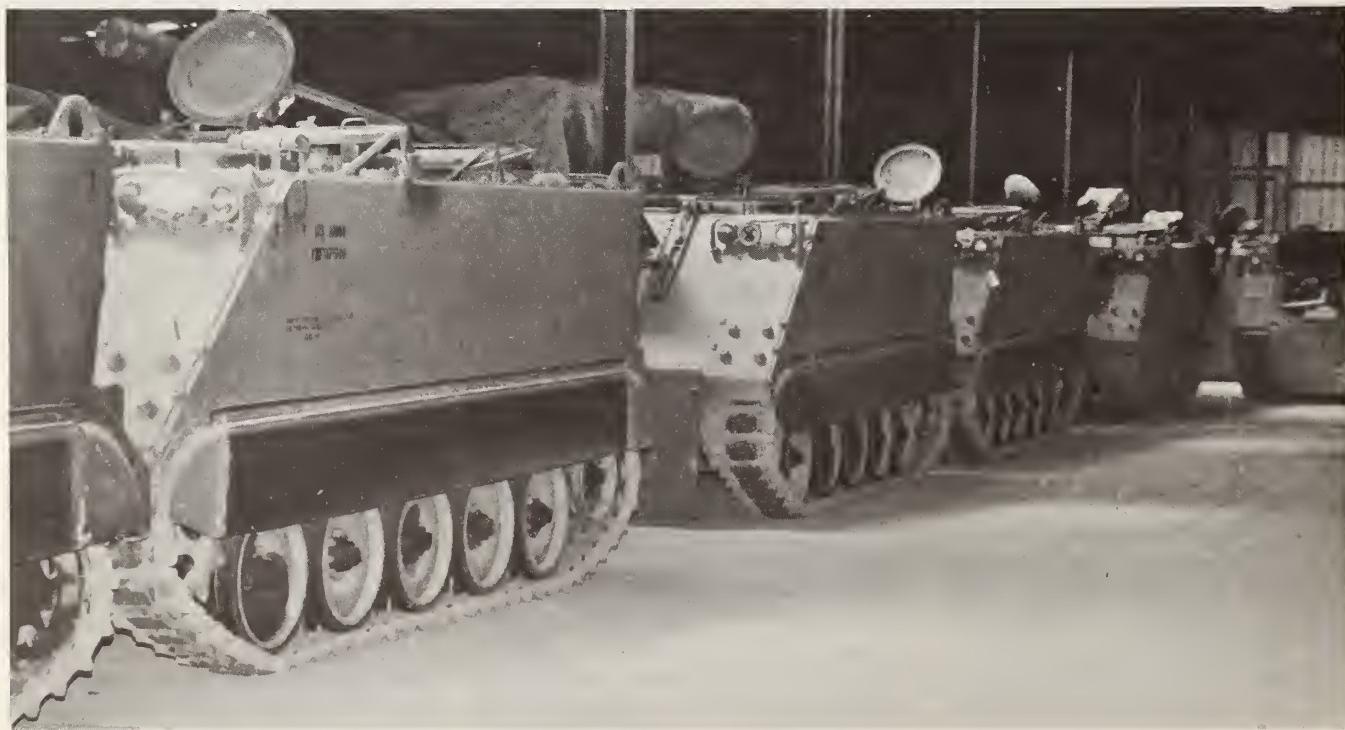
Since September 1978, the 527th MI Bn. has conducted an unusual Operational Security (OPSEC) service for a one-of-a-kind US Army element in Europe, the Combat Equipment Group, Europe (CEGE). With its Headquarters in Kaiserslautern, Germany, the 527th MI Bn, is responsible for counterintelligence and security support in the rear combat zone and communications zone in Europe. As part of this mission the unit provides extensive OPSEC support to the unique CEGE organization with its mission of significant strategic importance.

The CEGE receives, maintains, stores and issues equipment required to put Reforger and Two plus Ten forces on the ground in Europe. Reforger is a familiar Army term, but it is used throughout the rear areas to denote three different things. First of all, it is a concept—the reforger concept is merely return of forces to Germany. Secondly, reforger is a project—it is an operational project for which stocks are maintained in Combat Equipment Group, Europe. Lastly, it is the annual exercise to practice bringing augmentation forces to Europe. The Reforger project is for the 1st Infantry Division, the 3d Armored Cav Regiment, 212th Field Artillery Group and some other designated high priority units. Two plus Ten denotes two divisions plus ten nondivisional units. CEGE maintains all of

the equipment on the table of organization and equipment of Reforger and Two plus Ten forces except material specifically designated in the TO&E as "to accompany troops"—individual weapons, for example.

CEGE is organized into two battalions, the East Bn consisting of three subordinate companies, and the West Bn with four. Each company is commanded by a major and is responsible for one of the POMCUS sites. POMCUS stands for prepositioned materiel configured to unit sets. These seven POMCUS sites are all located within the 527th MI Bn area of operations and are where the equipment for Reforger and Two plus Ten forces are stored and maintained. All POMCUS sites are deployed west of the Rhein River with Reforger sites at Mannheim, Germersheim, Karlsruhe and Miesau, and Two plus Ten sites at Idar-Oberstein, Kaiserslautern and Pirmasens.

A good percentage of the equipment is stored in controlled humidity warehouses with vehicles and equipment sardined in door to door, wall to wall and bumper to bumper with only 18 inches of access aisles between the equipment. In terms of straight acquisition cost, nearly a billion dollars worth of combat equipment is maintained at the POMCUS sites. The cost of this equipment at today's prices would be considerably higher.



Wall to wall track vehicles inside a POMCUS warehouse.



Bird's eye view of a POMCUS site.

The 527th recently has been providing extensive OPSEC support to the individual CEGE companies/POMCUS storage sites through limited dedicated operation security support programs (DOSSP) and with operation security evaluations (OSE). The DOSSP concept is based upon assigning a covering CI special agent to a sensitive unit or activity, determining the hostile threat and unit's vulnerabilities, and providing this information to the supported unit in a timely fashion. The DOSSP program has been used with marked success in CONUS on very sensitive research and development facilities and programs but the 527th MI Bn is the first INSCOM unit attempting to implement DOSSPs tailored to the European environment and mission. Since January of this year, DOSSPs have been implemented for each POMCUS site.

OSEs are technical fact-finding teams, efforts which surface vulnerabilities and provide commanders with practical low-cost or no-cost recommendations for improvement. An OSE is generally a multidisciplined effort though not entirely source oriented. The use of specialized assets with the OSE, such as airborne platforms, SIGSEC and other technical assets, is a local prerogative, based upon the nature of the threat to the supported activity and availability of intelligence assets to simulate the threat. Various multidiscipline approaches were tailored for each one of the combat equipment companies.

From September 1978 to April 1979 the 527th MI Bn's efforts in support of the Combat Equipment Group, Europe, have consisted of conducting OSEs for six of the seven CEGE companies. During Reforger 79, OSEs were provided to four

CEGE companies while they were actually issuing their equipment to newly arrived 1st Infantry Division troops from Fort Riley, Kan. Especially noteworthy was the OSE performed on the 5th CEGE Company while they issued equipment from their Pirmasens POMCUS site. The equipment issue was conducted under simulated NBC conditions. All personnel either issuing and receiving equipment or observing, such as the 527th special agents, were in full NBC protective gear.

While the value of OPSEC support to the CEGE companies cannot be validly assessed in peacetime, Lt. Col. Nicholas F. Quintarelli, the battalion commander, believes it has improved the security of these important Army units whose mission is one of the keystones in the successful defense of Western Europe. The general concept, plans and procedures involved in Reforger and Two plus Ten are unclassified, even openly advertised, based upon the theory that a full realization of our reinforcement potential will deter potential aggressors. The specifics, however, still involve sensitive and strategically important information that must be safeguarded from disclosure to hostile intelligence.

The 527th MI Bn, part of the 66th MI Gp., will continue to conduct various OPSEC services within its area of operations to unique and sensitive USAREUR units like the Combat Equipment Group, Europe. To insure success on any future battlefields in Europe, reinforcement from CONUS will certainly be a vital factor. OPSEC programs accomplished now will help enhance ability to win the first and subsequent battles against a numerically stronger force.

Energizing

There is, as you probably know, a widespread push to conserve energy—electrical energy, that is. There is no push to conserve our own body energy and no real need to. In fact, by using our own natural energy we can save electrical energy and put our bodies into better shape at the same time.

I bought a sewing machine at the thrift shop for \$25 two years ago. I have used it a great deal, spent very little money on maintenance, and have never used any electricity in its operation. The machine is a treadle, operated by foot. My machine sews both forward and backward and features a special spindle for filling bobbins. It takes a fairly standard bobbin which can be purchased in most stores. In fact, I recently bought several on sale at the PX. The machine takes regular sewing thread and can be fitted with any of the modern needles for modern fabrics, such as ball-pointed needles. Also, my 6-year-old son is totally fascinated with the machine, and I have been able to teach him how to use it. My husband mends his own fatigues on it, so you can see the machine will sew just about anything!

Some time ago I went to the PX to purchase an electric mixer. I wanted one that I could use here without a transformer and still take home to the States. The logical conclusion would have been a 110-220 volt switchable appliance. However, hand mixers are not available with that feature. At least I didn't find any at the time. The PX did supply 110V mixers and 220V mixers, but not switchable models.

I saved money and electrical energy by buying a manually operated mixer. (You know, the kind that you operate by turning a handle.) It can mix anything that an electric mixer can.

There are many appliances which we take for granted, such as electric can openers and even electric toothbrushes, that we could really live without. Try to think about what people did before electricity was available. There were certainly sewing machines before electricity, and most of us remember how to operate hand-held can openers and how to brush our teeth.

There are many functions we perform using electrical gadgets that are just as easily accomplished using our own energy, benefitting all the more from the exercise, while reducing our dependence upon automatic electrical machines. Our own natural energy is easily recharged with food and rest, and the more we use, the better off we are. Body energy is truly the only natural resource which cannot be taxed by the government and exploited by businessmen.

—Holly Rost

Pen Your
Thoughts On
Freedom!

Oct. 1, 1979, is the deadline for submissions in the 1979 Freedoms Foundation Awards Program.

Military members are eligible for competition in the "government" or Valley Forge patriots awards category. This year's theme is "America's Commitment to Freedom."

Submission can be in the form of a letter, statement, essay or poem, between 100 and 500 words. Each submission must include name, rank, social security number, branch of service and complete unit address as well as permanent home address.

Entries should be sent directly to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481.

Prizes include savings bonds, honor medals and certificates.

—OPSEC cont.

OPSEC must be a cooperative effort, a collective effort, involving virtually every functional area which is involved in the operation or activity.

Planning, coordination and more planning are the keys. If we all remember that: Surprise Hinders Initial Threats, or Security Helps Important Tactics prior to the operation, we won't have to resort to repeating the acronym afterward when things go wrong.

In Memoriam

Warren J. Hill, who was employed by USAINSOCOM with MSC and EMAA at Vint Hill Farms Station following his retirement as CW3 from military service, died July 25. Funeral services were held in Wayland, N.Y.

Spotlight

2d MI Bn. (Aerial Exploitation)

After more than two years of MTOE alterations and justification of requirements, the 2d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) has become a reality. The unit was formally activated during a ceremony held in Primasens on May 16.

The battalion was formed by consolidating the previous 2d MI Bn (Aerial Reconnaissance Support) (Field Army), also known as MIBARS, into one organization, thus creating the Combat Intelligence Imagery Interpretation Company. On July 1, 1977, the 330th ASA Co. was attached to the 2d MI Battalion from the 502d Army Security Agency Group. This organization was to become the second subordinate unit of the Aerial Exploitation Battalion. The third subordinate element, the 73d Military Intelligence Company (Aerial Surveillance), was assigned to this battalion from the 11th Aviation Group on Jan. 1, 1978.

At the same time, the 2d MI Bn (Aerial Exploitation) was activated as a provisional organization pending approval of the MTOE. The permanent orders were published in July 1978 with an effective date of May 16, 1979.

The battalion is now assigned to the 502d ASA Gp. and attached to the 66th MI Gp., comprising nearly 65 percent of the USAREUR assets of the 66th.

The activation of the Aerial Exploitation Battalion has created the following factual occurrences and potentials:

- a. The battalion has expanded to 3½ times its previous size in personnel.
- b. It has assumed responsibility for two additional missions which are critical to Europe's intelligence collection efforts.
- c. This battalion has the capability of providing a base for the management of another electronic warfare unit to expand the battalion mission and support additional organizations whose primary mission is to provide the first line of defense of Europe.

d. This battalion has the potential to become the fulcrum of the European theater's aerial surveillance mission.

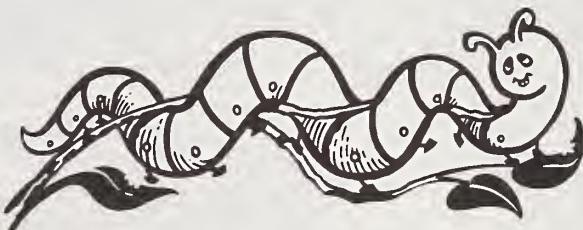
e. This battalion is a complex and unique organization with a mission unlike any other in the Army.

f. The battalion has a communications mission inherent only to an aerial exploitation battalion.

g. The battalion has combined communications intelligence, electronic intelligence and aerial reconnaissance missions under one battalion commander, thus eliminating the coordination previously required among three different commands.

h. It has accumulated nearly 50 percent of USAREUR's fixed wing aircraft assets under one command.

i. It has managed and operated under a provisional MTOE with outstanding results while constantly being plagued by personnel and equipment restraints. The Aerial Exploitation Battalion is the aerial reconnaissance effort of the present with high probability of additional expansion in the future. It is an organization dedicated to peace in Europe and part of "THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST"!



As The Silkworm Turns

A SOOTH PRESENTATION

Don't wear your open-toed wedgies if you plan to travel during rush hour. The most polite people on earth would never push, so it is done for them by neatly dressed "pushers."

You are packed like a bunch of dark-haired sardines into a single mass of synchronized breathing humanity. But trains are on schedule, fast, clean and often if you can avoid rush hour. It is a real adventure to try to find your way to the shrine, temple or department store of your choice.

Being illiterate doesn't help much, but we illiterates stick together and have developed a language of our own. To recognize Zama, we look for two guys hanging and two number eights with tails and an eight in between. If you miss the guys hanging, you may end up in a tree with a ladder or even a rice paddy with a J. But it's better than walking and faster than driving, and my open-toed wedgies hurt my feet anyway.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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FLARE

